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THE SECRET BALLOT FOR PEACE

Voters of America: future of mankind depends upon you!

FOR almost two years NATIONAL GUARDIAN has been placing before the progressive core of America the background and documentation of the crisis which now threatens to destroy our democracy and world peace.

Since the death of President Roosevelt, private money power—concentrated mainly in the Morgan-Rockefeller financial hierarchies, their satellite banking and investment companies and the monster corporations and monopolies they have created—has driven to a commanding position in American political and economic life. This private power has junked the Roosevelt peace program for policies which have brought us to the brink of World War III.

Within our own memories, FDR warned against letting money power usurp the people's power. "That in its essence," he said, "is fascism."

Americans shrink quite naturally from this comparison. Yet there is no essential difference between the situation now existing here and that which gave rise to Mussolini and Fascism in Italy, Adolph Hitler and Nazism in Germany, bringing on World War II.

These systems, banded together with Japanese militarism in an "Anti-Comintern Pact," lost their bid for world domination but their ideas did not die in the process. They are very much alive today, wrapped in the American flag.

AS in Germany and Italy, the home-front institutions which the American people counted on to lead the fight against war and fascism have been the first to knuckle under.

The party of Franklin Roosevelt has since his death joined the Republicans in subservience to corporation rule.

The labor movement is regimented into a Labor Front, deprived of any political purpose except to conform with the corporation-run bipartisan government.

The press and radio have conformed eagerly; likewise the school systems, many religious institutions and virtually all state, municipal and community governments.

And now, as these paragraphs are written, a subservient Congress puts the finishing touches on an Administration measure to force conformity by every citizen, with concentration camps for dissenters.

IF this situation arouses in you any such escapist idea as grabbing a slow boat to China, put it out of your mind: the State Dept. won't give you a passport. No, this is a situation to be fought on the home grounds, and a new fighting spirit is ready to burst forth all over the country.

The fight is mounting around one great, traditional and transcending desire of the American people, a desire they share with the overwhelming majority of the people of the world—the desire for peace. Millions of Americans have signed their names to appeals for peace in the last few months. Many times those millions have peace in their hearts but have not spoken or signed for it because they fear reprisal.

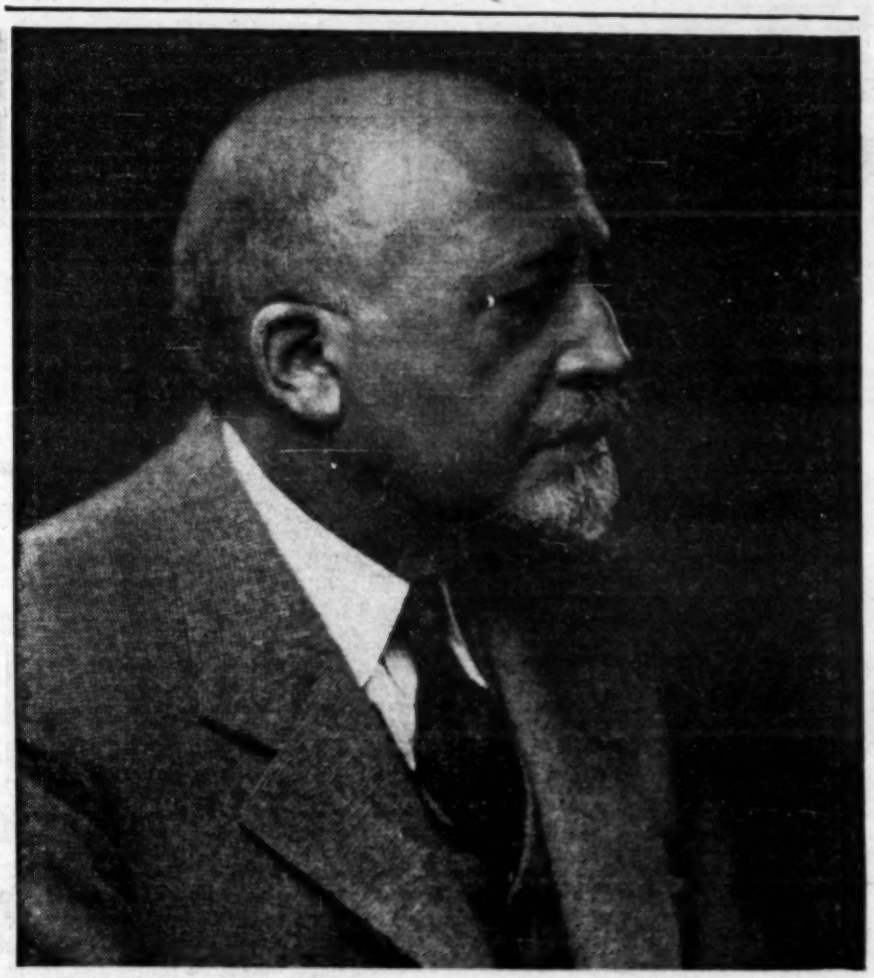
But all America goes to the polls this fall, for Congressional elections, for state and city governments. The ballot is secret: there can be no intimidation of the voter, alone in a voting booth.

A mammoth vote for peace is possible if progressive America heads into this fight, provides genuine peace candidates, and convinces the voters: there IS hope for peace—there IS a way to vote for it.

Already, throughout the nation, peace candidates are emerging in a dozen states and in countless communities.

ABOVE all in significance is the candidacy of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois for U. S. Senator from New York. Beloved as a humanitarian, revered as a fighter—incapable of compromise—for his people's full citizenship rights, respected the world over as a historian and sociologist, DuBois at 82 is one of the most vigorous advocates for peace in our time. He has participated in all the significant world congresses for peace in the last three years. He is a founder and chairman of the Peace Information Center, a tiny organization in New York which in four months has pierced the press censorship on U. S. and world peace movements.

DuBois is running for U. S. Senator on the ticket of the American Labor Party, New York branch of the national Progressive Party. His opponents could not have been more aptly selected to demonstrate the differences between Progressives and the two old parties, as well as the collaboration between the old parties. On the Republican ticket, his opponent is Lt.-Gov. Joe R. Hanley, hand-picked by Gov. Dewey for the nomination. The Democratic incumbent, former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, defeated John Foster Dulles (also hand-picked by Dewey) in a bye-election last year; then after election approved Dulles' appointment to the State Dept., and is now a member of the Senatorial group which drew up the Administration's concentration-camp bill.



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
The symbol of the fight for peace

DR. DuBOIS was formally nominated last week at an ALP state convention which also nominated John T. McManus, GUARDIAN general manager, for governor; Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, obstetrician and peace leader, for lt.-governor; Michael Jiminez, upstate United Electrical Workers leader, for controller; and Frank Scheiner, Brooklyn labor lawyer, for attorney-general.

Chairing the convention in his role of ALP state chairman, Congressman Vito Marcantonio presented the situation in historic terms:

"Who were the patriots," he asked, "in Mussolini's Fascist Italy: those who supported his conquest of Ethiopia and his intervention against the Spanish Republic, or the anti-Fascists who opposed him?

"Who were the patriots in Hitler Germany: those who said yes to his persecution of the Jews in Germany, those who cheered his invasion of Czechoslovakia to halt 'Soviet aggression'; or the anti-Nazis who opposed him even though opposition meant concentration camps?

"History has passed judgment on those regimes. We know, from history, who were the patriots. Now, the leaders of our country are trying to unmake that history, and the press of this country is playing the lickspittle role the press played in Hitler Germany and Fascist Italy. But they cannot unwrite what truth has written.

"We are ready to play the role of the anti-Fascist in Italy and the anti-Nazi in Germany. We will fight, as our patriotic duty, those scoundrels who for profit and more profit are ready to shed blood and more blood of American manhood.

"We shall fight this fight at the polls this fall, and in time we shall win this fight. And this time, history will not take so long to judge who were the patriots in this fight, and who the scoundrels. In two years, history will have passed judgment on the struggle for peace in America, and the fighters for peace here today will emerge as the American patriots of our time, for all the history of mankind."

THUS the battle for peace in the world turns again, as in 1948, to the American electoral front. And the gauge of success will be the guts of American progressives—guts to match those of our one fighting progressive in Congress and of 82-year-old Dr. DuBois.

Will you stand up with them?

—THE EDITORS

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the progressive newsweekly

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CEDRIC BELFRAGE, *Editor* — JOHN T. McMANUS, *General Manager* — JAMES ARONSON, *Executive Editor*

EDITORIAL: Elmer Bendiner, Barney Conal, Lawrence Emery, Tabitha Petran. ART: Robert Joyce. ADVERTISING: Robert E. Light. BUSINESS and PROMOTION: Leon Summit. SUBSCRIPTION and CIRCULATION: George Evans. National representatives for advertising and circulation: CHICAGO: Ruth Miller, 4th floor, 170 W. Washington St., RAndolph 6-9270. LOS ANGELES: Hannah Baker, 2294 Alcyona Dr., HIlliside 2530.

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THE MAILBAG

Benson on the ball

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Elmer Benson deserves great praise for his clear and forthright presentation of the issues, printed in the GUARDIAN of Aug. 16.

In view of Mr. Henry Wallace's cowardly rush for a hiding place, it is exactly to the point. I hope the National Committee will issue this statement in leaflet form in tens of thousands as a hand-out folder. It will be exceedingly effective.

F. G. Shallenberger

Win with Benson

AMHERST, COLO.

I am 80 years old today. I hope to be able to give substantial aid to the Progressive Party. Benson's statement is right, short, and on it we can win eventually.

Very sorry that Mr. Wallace has such poor judgment as to prefer Truman's UN to the Progressive Party principles. The article "Let Henry Wallace answer Henry Wallace" must be made into a tract that can be distributed for 5c.

If 10 U.S. Senators would get up on their hind legs and howl the truth about Russia, there would be no danger of war. As I have said and as I know, Americans are 98% misinformed about Russia.

For the present Benson's program is plenty radical for me. One main thing that is bad for the present for the communists is that they don't believe in God. Jesus was a good enough progressive for me and he is yet.

H. B. Sprague

Stover and Ichabod

CANOVA, S. DAK.

Rev. David W. Janes' suggestion of Iowa's Fred Stover for leader of the Progressive Party makes sense to me. Here is a man with capacity for leadership, and an independent mind, who would be beholden to no one, not to say anything about machine politics.

When Daniel Webster deserted the abolitionist cause, Whittier wrote some verses he called "Ichabod." I quote three of them with Henry Wallace in mind:

Oh dumb be passion's stormy rage
When he who might
Have led and lighted up his age
Falls back in night.

Revile him not, the tempter hath
a snare for all
And pitying tears, not scorn or
rage
Befits his fall.

There lay the reverence of old days
To his dead fame
Walk backward with averted gaze
And hide the shame.

Ellen Lilyenberg

Marc has it

NEW YORK, N. Y.

To read Berenice Noar's recapitulation of the Wallace speeches is enough to make the angels weep! But our leader must be a fighter too, and one whose backbone is stiffened by disapprobation.

Vito Marcantonio, I believe, has the moral toughness it takes. He has stood up in Congress time and time again to invoke the principles of America's founders and with increasing frequency to cast his vote alone, for their preservation.

As Gideon's enemies said when they challenged him: "As the man is, so is his strength." Marc has withstood calumny and abuse with vigor and resiliency. He has had the kind of conditioning which best fits a leader for times like these when our democracy is suffering an eclipse and its noisy despoilers have all but taken over.

M. M. Bostick

Brighten the beacon

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

As an old subscriber and booster, I wish to say that your paper is like a beacon light in a dangerous storm.

I found your most recent issue (Aug. 23) particularly magnificent in its keen and accurate news coverage and analysis.

Please send me about 5 new sub applications.

Herman Cokes

Heart of the problem

RICHMOND, IND.

Tabitha Petran's articles on "Why U.S. Abandoned Peace" are very, very good because they hit at the heart of the entire problem facing us today, the problem of monopoly capitalism.

Monopoly capitalism has already caused two world wars, and a world-wide depression (still unsolved), and financed and made possible the rise of fascism, nazism and Japanese reaction. Now it is doing it all again in a tragic effort to try and "save" its monopoly power.

The articles would be very valuable reprinted in leaflet form, for if the American people only knew the truth they could be depended upon to act rightly and avoid the catastrophe.

Karol Fahnestock

"You are now an honorary district captain of 64th Assembly District South and we give you the name Honest Jim Farley."

Two ideas

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Politicians tell us that the cold war with Russia and the Korean war are ideological wars, wars between ideas, but they do not specify the ideas.

Russia abolished the profit system with the idea that the men and women who did the work and created all wealth should own that wealth and the things of life should be distributed equally. The American idea is that the men and women workers should do all the work and create all wealth, 65 families should own it, and a few families should have yearly incomes of more than a million dollars while eight million families have less than a thousand.

If Stalin were to allow American capitalists to exploit the Russian people as they do the American people, he would be hailed as the world's greatest statesman and the cold and Korean wars would cease at once.

Frank Simpson

The army fights on

DETROIT, MICH.

A visitor to my store today gave me a $50 contribution to the Progressive Party of Michigan. He said: "When Henry Wallace visited Detroit in May of 1949, I sent you $50 to show my appreciation for the good fight he was making for world peace. I now give the PP $50 for the good and harder fight for peace that it is conducting. I regret that Wallace can no longer lead Gideon's Army, for he helped me as he must have helped more than a million people to fight against the evil things that are happening in our country. He so inspired my progressive thinking that, even though our leader has faltered, I feel compelled to go on fighting the Progressive fight for peace which will continue in spite of continued handicaps."

I salute the anonymous man who gave this money and expressed his thoughts so clearly. I urge others to come forward and do likewise.

Sidney Rosen, Treas.
Progressive Party of Michigan

Don't you be gagged

CICERO, ILL.

Every man, woman and child should study the first ten amendments to the Constitution . . . our Bill of Rights.

A lot of folks are yelling "Communist" and "Fellow-traveler" at anyone who has a progressive idea. But Communist support of a good idea doesn't make it bad.

The Communists are in favor of equality for the Negro. Pope Pius says, "those who enter the church, whatever be their origin or their speech, must know that they have equal rights as children in the house of the Lord." Does that make Pope Pius a Communist?

Jefferson and Lincoln favored equality without regard to race. So does the Constitution of the United States. Does that make Jefferson and Lincoln Communists? Is the Constitution of the United States a Communist document?

Don't be fooled by those who pin the Communist label on anything they want to destroy, to serve their greedy selfish purpose. Stop and think what can happen to your Bill of Rights. Let us for 1950 follow the freedom pledge more than ever:

I am an American. A free American.
Free to speak—without fear.
Free to worship my own God.
Free to stand for what I think right.
Free to oppose what I believe wrong.
Free to choose those who govern my country.
This heritage of freedom I pledge to uphold.
For myself, and all mankind.

Emil R. Slezak

Clubs and white gloves

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Here is a story told to guests and campers at Ecole Champlain in Vermont by a young American who served as a liaison officer between our army and Chiang Kai-shek's forces in the last war. A Chinese soldier, he said, was found guilty of stealing a carton of cigarettes. It was his third theft and he was sentenced to death. He was forced to run between two lines of soldiers with clubs who beat him till he died.

If some of you are touched by the picture of the still handsome General MacArthur kissing the white-gloved hand of lovely Madame Chiang Kai-shek, I beg you to keep in mind and be touched also by that other picture, the humble Chinese soldier clubbed to death for stealing a carton of cigarettes.

Harriet W. Patterson

Pledge to the Ten

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Since letters to the Hollywood Ten may not reach them personally, we wish in this open letter to make a public expression of gratitude and recognition:

We, the victims of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the City Council, salute the Hollywood Ten!

Since 1947 when "loyalty" oaths were imposed on County and City workers, requiring that employees state their political and organizational affiliations, we were inspired by the courageous action of the Hollywood Ten to carry out our own convictions of true American democracy. It was you, the Hollywood Ten, who defined the meaning of this democracy with such brilliance and clarity.

We, also, have carried on the fight by great personal sacrifice. Many of us have suffered the loss of our jobs and many more jobs are in jeopardy. However, this loss is small indeed compared to your imprisonment.

Although the fight is becoming more difficult each day and your efforts are greatly missed, we pledge to you that we will continue to fight against "loyalty" checks and all other attempts to deprive us of our civil rights.

Comm. Against "Loyalty" Checks
Ray Garner, Chairman

English Bishop Doubts if Life Is Always Sacred

—N. Y. Herald Tribune
No comment

Spread Guardian habit now!

IN LESS THAN TWO MONTHS the fight for peace goes to the polls. And ONLY ONE publication is ready, willing and able to bring into every state in the union—into 5,000 communities throughout America—news of the fight and facts to fight with.

The GUARDIAN will stick with the issue without let-up or compromise.

We know there are millions of Americans who are with us in spirit but need renewal of faith that peace is possible. You who lead the fight because your faith is undimmed will need the GUARDIAN as never before to place in these people's hands.

IT IS A "MUST" that the GUARDIAN continue to be available at $1 a year and at cheap bundle rates if the fight—at the polls and after—is to be won.

It's a corollary "must" that you who agree and can afford the extra money continue to help us deliver the goods—and personally help spread the weekly GUARDIAN habit to more and more people.

SO THIS WEEK, as the GUARDIAN approaches its third year of publication, we ask for a show of hands on this most urgent proposition:

Are you with us at least $5 worth, now, in this job of ours?

The group sub blank below offers you several ways to respond. You, individually, can give the GUARDIAN's third year a most heartening send-off by your quick response to this rollcall—today, right now, while you are thinking about it.

—THE EDITORS AND STAFF

Have you got 4 friends?

MAKE SURE THEY READ THE PEACE PAPER TOO!

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• RENEW YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION NOW! Instead of your weekly single copy get a wrapped bundle each week to keep your friends informed for peace.

Weekly bundle of five, $5 a year ( ); ten, $10 a year ( ); write for special rates on bundle orders of 100 or more. $..... enclosed for subs, bundles, etc. $..... contribution.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
17 MURRAY STREET
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WAR & PEACE

'People trouble' irks huddling Big Three

IN February, 1945, the Big Four coalition pledged to destroy Germany's war potential for ever. Last week Secy. Acheson made the rearmament of Western Germany official. On the eve of the three-power foreign ministers' meeting in New York Sept. 12, he said West Germany's strength must be brought into the Atlantic defense program.

At the same time the U.S. High Commissioner's office released results of a poll showing that the ratio of U.S. Zone Germans who thought "Nazism a good idea badly carried out" had jumped from 52% in 1947 to 59% in 1949; and **U.S. News & World Report** published a copyrighted interview with Hitler's last General Staff chief, Heinz Guderian. Guderian demanded equal rights for German armed forces in "Western European defenses" and proposed that Nazi Field Marshal Von Manstein, now serving an 18-year term for war atrocities in Poland and Russia, represent Western Germany at

Action Ouvriere, Brussels

West European military headquarters at Fontainebleau.

In Germany, former generals and admirals were sparking a campaign for the release of high-ranking officers serving terms as war criminals. Chancellor Adenauer had already named a number of former generals to organize and train his proposed "defense force." In the U.S., four German generals were reported already functioning at West Point.

TUC BLOWS UP: Opposition from their own people made German rearmament hard for Britain's Bevin and France's Schuman to swallow. But the three-power meeting would undoubtedly ratify the U.S. decision. Britain and France had already announced speeding of their rearmament programs but demanded more U.S. help. President Truman said the U.S. would send more troops to Europe, if Europe increased its armed forces.

At the annual meeting of the Trades Union Congress British labor faced their government's subservience to U.S. war policy. TUC's block-voting system assured overwhelming support for the Korean war, opposition to banning the atom bomb. But on the issue of the wage freeze, which Premier Attlee had two days before asked it to support as part of the rearmament effort, the delegates rebelled. They voted 3,949,000 to 3,727,000 to take the lid off wages immediately.

UNINVITING BANNERS: In Britain and Western Europe apprehension was growing over U.S. Far Eastern policy as run by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The **New Statesman & Nation** wrote:

> Nobody in the Western World, outside the confines of a narrow but exceedingly powerful group in the U.S., is prepared to march into World War III behind the uninviting banners of MacArthur. There will be no lasting settlement in the Far East until the People's Government of China is recognized de facto and de jure by the U.S. and a representative of that government takes his rightful place in the Security Council.

The Tory **Observer**, urging that the Security Council hear representatives of China, said:

> Even our allies who do not recognize the Chinese government have an urgent practical interest in meeting its representatives on neutral ground, and thus establishing some contact.

Ulenspiegel, Berlin

..The **Daily Mirror** (4,000,000 circulation) said of MacArthur:

> It is profoundly shocking that he should risk entangling the UN elsewhere by his ill-advised and provocative claims concerning Formosa.

The Labor Party's **Daily Herald** reported "deep disquiet" over MacArthur's actions. British authorities in Hong Kong banned shipment of 1,000 drums of U.S. aviation gasoline to Formosa.

VERY CONFUSING: In France newspapers voiced similar disquiet. The conservative **L'Epoque** complained that "certain Americans are expressing themselves with a frankness bordering on imprudence." From Paris, Edgar A. Mowrer reported to the San Francisco **Chronicle** a widespread pessimism in Western Europe to the point where many "think they prefer communism to a new war." The French government rounded up several hundred "foreign communists," mostly Spanish Republicans who had taken refuge in France more than ten years ago when the Spanish Republic was destroyed by Franco. They were interned while Russians arrested were taken to the border for deportation.

United Nations delegates were, in the words of Chicago **Daily News** correspondent Ernie Hill, "shocked and discouraged over American foreign policy, indecision and dissension." Diplomats, he said, complained that their countries "could not be expected to alter [their] foreign policy every few weeks to keep up with the changes in Washington."

AT LAKE SUCCESS: The Security Council last week finally voted on the U.S. resolution to condemn North Korea for aggression; and on two Soviet resolutions — one calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and inviting North Korean and Chinese representatives to help reach a settlement, the other seeking to end U.S. bombing of Korean cities and villages. A Soviet veto killed the first. The others were defeated by votes of 8 to 1 and 9 to 1. But the Council voted 7 to 3 to decide first whether to invite New China's representatives when China's complaint against U.S. bombing in Manchuria is heard, before taking up the U.S. request for an inquiry commission.

The U.S. abstained on this vote but announced over the week-end it would fight all efforts to invite China's representatives to the Council. Moscow's **Pravda** on Sept. 2 (5th anniversary of Japan's formal surrender) reminded the U.S. of the 30-year Soviet-Chinese treaty aimed at preventing aggression in the Far East.

Another important development was the Council's wary handling of a U.S. charge that a Soviet bomber had been shot down in an attack on UN naval forces near Korea, and the body of a Soviet lieutenant recovered. The U.S. press and radio played up this incident but at Lake Success it was played down. A Soviet note, read to the Council after the U.S. refused to accept it, said the plane was unarmed and on a training flight—entering the limits of the Port Arthur naval base, 87 miles from the Korean coast—when it was set upon by 11 U.S. fighters. The U.S. rejected the note on the ground that the incident involved UN forces.

Daily Worker, London

"Please, teacher, can we have the North Korean side?"

HOW RUSSIANS FEEL: From Moscow AP reported:

> Resentment against American leaders appeared to be rising. . . . In all this condemnation of the U.S. [for the bombing of Korea and the attack on the Soviet bomber] one hears no criticism of the American people. The criticism is centered on such figures as President Truman, Secy. Acheson, various military men, bankers, industrialists and, of course, "Wall St." . . . This correspondent does not recall ever having heard any Soviet citizen suggesting that the U.S.S.R. should go to war against the U.S. Likewise one does not hear the people talking about war being inevitable.

In Korea, the North Korean offensive had reached to the outskirts of Taegu, key bastion in the U.S. bridgehead, after taking the port of Pohang. U.S. correspondents reported that South Korean authorities were conscripting every able-bodied South Korean male by "press-gang methods." In an article in the Soviet **Literary Gazette**, Philip Deane, London **Observer** correspondent recently captured by the North Koreans, protested against U.S. bombing of civilian objectives as "the cruellest thing pos-

(Continued on following page)

MAX WERNER

The preventive war concept is suicidal

THE suspension of Gen. Orville Anderson as Commandant of the Air War College has brought into focus the burning question of modern strategy and national military policy: preventive war or none? After President Truman had rejected preventive war and Gen. Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff, disavowed Gen. Anderson, his case has become a matter of strategy and military doctrine.

The doctrine of preventive war is the inevitable conclusion from a "package" of closely-connected strategic elements: atomic bomb, air offensive, blitz and strategic surprise. These are the military roots of the preventive war concept. Proper military analysis should not be distorted by injection of the moral issues. Gen. Anderson declared in the winter, 1949, **Air University Quarterly Review**: "The employment of weapons of mass destruction is not immoral." In the same article he wrote:

Canard Enchaine, Paris

"You'll soon agree that a little preventive war is good policy."

> The combination of air vehicles and atomic explosives represents, at present, our greatest war potential.

And the **Review** concluded in an editorial:

> Nations wishing to survive must prepare for atomic war. The atomic bomb is the only weapon known to date which, especially with surprises, promises quick victory to an aggressor. . . . With survival at stake no nation would hesitate to employ a weapon that has already proved to be decisive.

"A FEW HOURS, A FEW MEN": To accept the strategic value of the atomic offensive one has to believe in the possibility of quick victory, of the atomic blitz. Gen. Karl Spaatz, former Air Force Chief of Staff, stressed this possibility without reserve:

> Wars that otherwise might last years, may be ended in weeks, perhaps days. And campaigns that would otherwise cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of soldiers and sailors may now be the work of a few hours by a few men.

To succeed in this concept the air-atomic offensive must catch the adversary unprepared, or at least unaware. As the Alsop brothers, who followed closely the development of the concept, once stated in their column:

> The nation which attacks first will be nearly sure of victory. The speed of modern attack combined with the terrible almost total destructive force of the atomic bomb, makes surprise the decisive factor.

The late Gen. H. Arnold said the only defense against atomic bomb is "hit it before it starts." And according to Gen. Eaker,

> . . . . In modern war you must destroy the enemy's war chest inside his own country before it is launched.

"UNHATCHED EGGS": Yet preventive war is not simply a war of aggression. Its motive is to prevent—what? In one variant it seeks to prevent the adversary's development of atomic strength. An atomic expert wrote in the fall of 1948:

> Sometime between now and 1952, we shall feel compelled, for self-preservation, to seek out Russia's atomic plants and destroy the serpent's eggs before they are hatched.

This was exactly the idea of Gen. Anderson himself with the suggestion of destruction of Russia's "five atomic centers". The other variant is that of striking in time to prevent the build-up of the adversary's air defenses. Lieut. Col. Dickman wrote in the **Air University Quarterly Review**:

> A very brief period of freedom of action in the enemy's sky will be sufficient to decide an atomic war.

It must be sought, therefore, to use the relatively short time the air offensive weapons might have before the air defense catches up.

DESIGN FOR SUICIDE: With all these arguments the temptation is at hand to strike first, and this is just the heart of the preventive war doctrine.

Yet all moral considerations put aside, the military weakness of the preventive war concept is that it is unrealistic. It is wrong technologically since it overrates the possibilities of air attack and of atomic destruction. And it is wrong strategically since it reduces war action merely to air-atomic devastation.

It is completely clear that the preventive war strategy cannot work against the Soviet bloc. The Soviet bloc is protected by tremendous spaces; it has built up dense and modern air defense; it is resilient in defense; it has carefully dispersed its industrial and military centers; it has material resources for protracted war; it has atomic weapons of its own; and it wields a strong and mobile land power.

Therefore the preventive war strategy ignores realities, preaches illusions and incurs incalculable risks. As the realistic Gen. Omar Bradley pointed out in his own strong words, the preventive war concept is not merely morally disastrous and politically impossible; it is militarily suicidal, too.

(Continued from preceding page)

sible." Declaring that U.S. soldiers don't want to fight Koreans and that the U.S. army has suffered great casualties, Deane wrote:

> The Koreans are justly protesting against the monstrous U.S. bomb raids. They are fully determined to uphold their freedom and I cannot help admitting that these people well know what they want.

U.S. neighbors balk at 'hornet's nest'

LUIS Cabrera of Mexico has an international reputation as publicist and jurist and commands respect in Catholic circles throughout Latin

America. Recently he wrote four articles for the conservative daily, **Novedades**. In his first he wrote:

> Our northern neighbor has plunged into a hornet's nest, and wants us to send our warships, our fleets of airplanes, our motorized brigades, our oil, our money, to help him.
>
> What ships? Since when have we Latin Americans been permitted a war fleet? Which aircraft? Those that are sold to us in a state of utter disrepair, to kill our apprentice pilots? Which motorized brigades? Those worms of tanks that we buy at astronomical prices to parade twice a year? What oil? Weren't we given to understand that it was not convenient to U.S. economy that Mexican oil be developed? . . .
>
> Our neighbor has no right to ask us for help when he has not helped us. Are we required to work, chained by the Clayton Plan and handcuffed by the Havana Charter that place us in the situation of colonial galley-slaves exclusively to serve imperialism? . . .
>
> If the U.S. wants the cordial and effective support of Spanish America, it will have to make a revolution in this continent—a revolution in its conduct toward us, in its economic and political policies and, above all, in its moral conduct.

This was strong talk; but it reflected a wide opinion in circles that could in no way be classified as radical. Cabrera's articles were discontinued after the second one appeared. The daily **El Popular** reported that the U.S. Embassy had intervened to stop them, and that three other conservative dailies had been instructed by U.S. Ambassador Walter R. Thurston to counteract more vigorously the peace campaign in Mexico.

THE CLOCK TICKS: Cabrera's was the voice of restive "backward" peoples all over the world whose governments

are economically handcuffed to Washington war policies. In the U.S., the disasters being invited by the continued trend toward a third World War were again being pointed out by Sen. Brien McMahon (D-Conn.), whose peace plea last June caught national attention. Renewing his plea, he said:

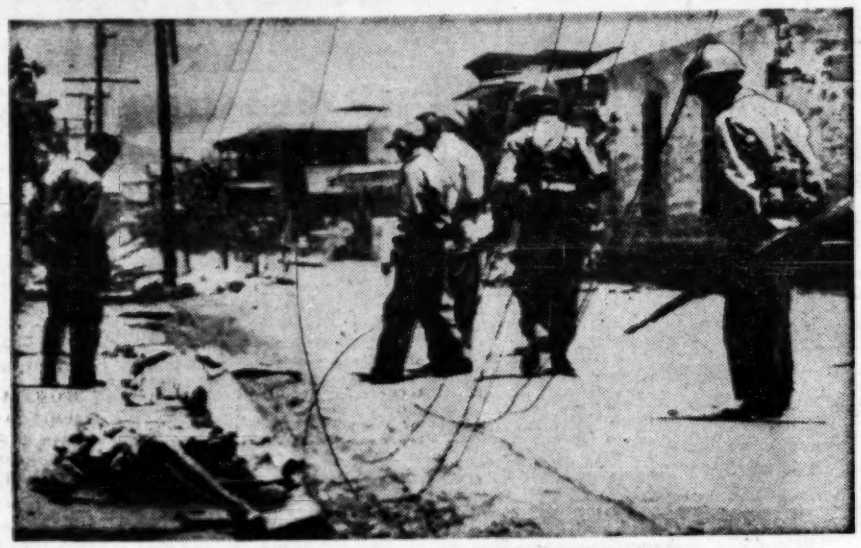
> "The clock is still ticking, ticking, ticking, and with every hour that passes, more materials of mass destruction are being produced both in the U.S. and Russia. We have fallen upon evil days. I still believe that only a great moral crusade for peace—and by peace I mean fool-proof world-wide control of weapons—can save mankind. I still believe that, given faith and boldness and positive action, we can yet win through to peace with justice."

And around the country:

SAN FRANCISCO: Ex-servicemen and women formed Vets for Peace to back circulation of the World Peace Appeal. Cornell University atomic scientist Philip Morrison told a number of meetings:

> "Many people do not realize the area of agreement in the UN on atomic weapons is greater than on almost any other issue."

NEW YORK: The Labor Conference for Peace invited 1,000 union leaders to a conference Sept. 23, to "find together the elements of a foreign policy which will promote peace, trade, higher



UNREST SPREADING IN THE PHILIPPINES
Huk guerrillas killed by Army patrol in streets of Santa Cruz

living standards, a better life." The American Slav Congress issued a call for a national Conference on Peace in N.Y. City Oct. 6-8.

BOSTON: The Minute Women for Peace took issue with a leader of the American Jewish Congress who warned his members against the World Peace Appeal; to him they quoted a recent convention of French rabbis:

> Whoever we are, or whatever may be our world outlook, we must recognize that the Stockholm call for outlawing the weapons of mass destruction constitutes an expression of the noblest aspiration of men in accordance with the command of God. Therefore every Jew, conscious that he bears within himself the spirit of the prophets, must become a signer of the Stockholm Appeal.

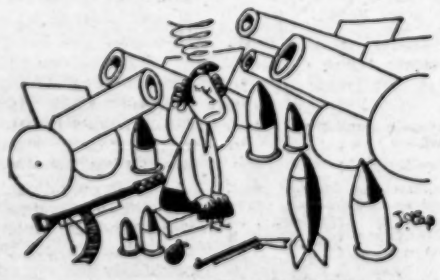
ST. LOUIS: James Sage was fined $100 for disturbing the peace by circulating peace petitions; the liberal St. Louis **Post-Dispatch** thought the punishment reasonable but went on to say:

> . . . Police and the courts should use the utmost caution not to persecute a man because he happens to hold an unpopular religious or political belief. Peace disturbance charges should not be used as subterfuges to harry somebody who opposes majority opinion.

CANADA WON'T BE DRAGGED: In Canada a special session of Parliament was under way to deal with the rail strike. When the Korean war was put on the agenda the Canadian Peace Congress announced it would send a peace lobby of women and youth to Ottawa to "demand immediate Canadian government action to negotiate the Korean conflict, stop the fighting and so prevent it from spreading into a world war." Lobbyists made an appeal to MP's to vote against sending Canadian troops to Korea.

In Quebec the Societe Saint-Jean-Baptiste, oldest patriotic organization in French Canada, adopted a formal statement condemning the "dangerous and provocative" policies of the Canadian government in relation to Korea and said:

> The natural role of a country like Canada, having no interests in the present conflict, should express itself through a deliberate and consistent efforts towards pacification, towards mediation on a morally acceptable basis. . . . We refuse to see Canada dragged at the tail of London, Washington, or of any other world capital.



Canard Enchaine, Paris
The real hoarding mania

PEACE IS NO "SHAM": In Great Britain, where the Second World Congress of Peace is to meet from Nov. 13 to 19, repressive measures against the peace movement were increasing. The General Council of the British Trades Union Congress denounced the campaign as a "hollow sham," brought this reply from the British Peace Committee:

> . . . If it were not for the world-wide condemnation of the atom bomb as expressed in the Stockholm Appeal and now supported by no less than 320,000,000 signatures in 70 countries, the atom bomb might already be in use.

The resort town of Bridlington, which customarily competes for meetings and conferences, announced that it has no accommodations for the Peace Congress. But the AP reported from London:

> A deep-seated fear of war and a wide desire for a negotiated end to the east-west deadlock was revealed among the grass-roots segments of Britain's ruling Labor Party.

In preparation for the party's annual conference next month, it published the resolutions and amendments submitted by the rank and file. Of the 27 dealing with foreign policy, the AP reported:

> The resolutions urged special international conferences for disarmament, banning the atom bomb, Big Five conferences among Britain, the U.S., France, Russia and Communist China, and UN talks to end the cold war.

FREEDOMS

'Liberals' make piker out of Mundt

FOR 15 years the U.S. Congress had heard proposals from Dies, Mundt, Rankin, Nixon, Bilbo calling for suspension of the Bill of Rights in whole or in part. Each was beaten down.

Last week there lay in the Senate hopper the bill most likely to succeed—in establishing a system of concentration camps where all American dissenters might be interned. It was authored by six "liberal" Senators, all members of Americans for Democratic Action or supported by the ADA. It transcended anything the most rabid Dixiecrats or Republicans had yet dared to advance.

The six Fair Dealers are Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.), Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Frank Graham (N.C.), Paul Douglas (Ill.), and Hubert Humphrey (Minn.).

"IT'S SO SIMPLE": The bill would allow rounding-up and internment of "subversives" simply if the President declared an "emergency." There would be no trial; once interned, "subversives" could appeal first to camp authorities, then to courts, but the burden of proof would be on the prisoners. They would stay in camp throughout the appeals.

Kilgore told GUARDIAN's John B. Stone:

> "Why, it simplifies the whole business. We don't impose any foolish and cumbersome registration provisions. We save the Justice Dept. all that work. . . . And we save the Constitution."

He added that the "liberal six" had been assured by J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, that "there are only 15 or 16 really dangerous subversives in the country." (Last week Hoover told a closed meeting of the Senate appropriations committee that the FBI was ready to seize 12,000 "dangerous Communists" in an "emergency".)

"But how about concentration camps?" asked Stone.

"This isn't a concentration camp bill," said Kilgore. "It's merely an authorization to arrest."

"INSANE LUNATICS": Despite Kilgore's cherubic air, the bill was credited as a shrewd tactic. Sen. McCarran (D.-Nev.) had wrapped up the Mundt-Nixon Bills and added a few new provisions, requiring dissenters to "register" or face imprisonment and otherwise abridging the freedom to write, speak, act in opposition to government policy. The Senate was to vote on it on Tuesday. The President had promised to veto it; the bill's supporters to pass it over his veto.

Kilgore stole the fruits of all their work with his new bill. The liberals had again "defeated" the reactionaries—this time by proposing a Bill-of-Rights repealer far more drastic than theirs.

That some police-state legislation would come out of Congress seemed inevitable. In one day 27 such "control" bills and amendments were filed. The aging Montana liberal Sen. James E. Murray said: "It's an insane lunatic asylum," but that he, too, would vote for the Administration's concentration camps. Stone commented:

> There appeared to be no one in the Senate ready to vote for the Constitution.

TRUMAN'S POCKET: There was one hope: that enough letters, telegrams and postcards would pour onto the President's desk to force him to bury in his pocket whatever police-state bill came out of Congress. A simple veto might not be enough; Congress was in a mood to legislate over his head. If he is to kill any such bill, he will have to use a pocket-veto.

If the President fails to sign a bill for ten days and if at the end of that time Congress is not in session, the bill dies. Since Congress plans to adjourn by Sept. 15, Truman will have the chance to use his pocket. He may—if enough people use their last chance to tell him what they want.

SHADES OF McCARTHY: Though Administration stalwarts were ready to jail "subversives", some were still not free of suspicion. Interior Secy. Oscar L. Chapman appeared before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to answer charges by Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R.-Kan.) that he had hired a man who once worked for the Polish government, and that he had belonged to the American League against War and Fascism and the Natl. Council of American Soviet Friendship.

Chapman denied Schoeppel's "naked untruths and vicious rumors"; but actually he is a target for other reasons. In former days he had fought power-lobby grabs at public power projects and championed local civil rights issues in Washington.

MONTEZUMA FOLLIES: A classic boner by the President brought more grist to the Republicans' mill. Rep. Gordon L. McDonough (R.-Cal.) wrote to him asking that the Marines receive direct representation on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Truman answered tartly:

> For your information, the Marine Corps is the Navy's police force and as long as I am President that is what it will remain. They have a propaganda machine that is almost equal to Stalin's.

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa) lost no time in summoning up "the ghosts from the halls of Montezuma, from Chateau Thierry and Tarawa," and Truman—having forgotten that this was a campaign year—had to eat crow publicly. He sent a written apology, then followed it with a

(Continued on following page)

IV. WHY THE U.S. ABANDONED PEACE

These Wall-Streeters Morganized Japan and Korea

By Tabitha Petran

KINGPIN in U.S. Far Eastern policy since 1945 has been Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Loyal military followers make up his advisers and "inner circle." Among the most important have been **Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers,** close friend of Herbert Hoover and of Sears Roebuck head (former America First leader) Gen. Robert E. Wood, and **J. Woodall Greene,** close friend of Col. Robert McCormick of the **Chicago Tribune.**

Walter Ilef

When his Far Eastern duties cease, MacArthur will (according to the Chicago **Daily News**) take up a $100,000-a-year post in Remington Rand, whose president, James H. Rand Jr., is noted as author of the Mohawk Valley strike-breaking plan and as an associate of Franco-apologist Merwin K. Hart and Frank Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Government. Involved in Remington Rand are the Schoellkopf family of Buffalo (associated with the Morgans and Mellons in Niagara Hudson Power Co.) and the Marine Midland Trust Co. in which are represented the Chase Natl. Bank and John Foster Dulles' law firm Sullivan & Cromwell.

In 1922 MacArthur married Louise Cromwell Brooks, stepdaughter of Morgan partner Edward T. Stotesbury, then second only to J. P. himself in the Morgan empire. A heavy GOP contributor, Stotesbury intervened with then Secy. of War John Weeks to secure MacArthur's promotion as the Army's youngest Major General. Shortly after his marriage MacArthur was named Commander of the Manila District in the Philippines where the Morgans have huge interests. The Morgans continued to push him after his divorce in 1929, and he acquired sizeable interests in Philippine real estate, gold mining and breweries.

MEN AT WORK: Aside from MacArthur's influence, policy in Japan has been dictated by a series of economic missions. The first important one consisted of a group of engineering firm representatives under the chairmanship of Clifford Strike, president of F. H. McGraw, in 1947. Its demand that the Potsdam agreement be scuttled so Japan wouldn't have to pay reparations quickly became official policy. The group included:

F. C. GARDNER, vice-pres. of Ebasco Services Inc., engineering firm for Electric Bond & Share, huge holding company for Morgan's foreign electrical interests.

WALTER S. FINLEY JR., executive vice-pres. of J. G. White Engineering Co., one of the biggest Morgan engineering firms.

GEORGE HAMMIL, of Sanderson & Porter (the Porters represent the Morgan interests in this firm).

JOHN R. LOTZ, board chairman of Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., subsidiary of the big Boston public utility firm, Stone & Webster, which is close to the Rockefeller Standard Oil group and to White, Weld & Co., investment bankers in the Morgan group. (Edwin S. Webster, a director, was N.Y. State Chairman of America First).

GEORGE V. BURGESS, of Coverdale & Colpitts, which is close to the Bank of Manhattan, the Kuhn Loeb bank in which William Rockefeller money is involved and which helped float I. G. Farben's U.S. firm, I. G. Chemical. (Two directors of Coverdale & Colpitts have served on the board of General Aniline & Film, I. G. Farben's U.S. front.)

BANK ROBBERS: This mission was quickly followed by another under the chairmanship of **Percy M. Johnston,** Chemical Bank & Trust Co. executive committee chairman, which in 1948-9 demanded that Japan be built up as a U.S. ally and conditions eased for U.S. investments. The Chemical Bank, founded on the Goelet real estate fortune, is today within the Morgan orbit but not under outright Morgan control. Johnston, an important figure in it since 1920, is also a director of Morgan's N.Y. Life Insurance Co. Other members of the mission were:

PAUL G. HOFFMAN, later ECA director, former Studebaker president, a director of the Chicago Corp. (involved with the Morgans in Montgomery Ward) and of Marine Midland Trust Co. (see above, par. 2).

ROBERT F. LOREE, a top official of Morgan's Guaranty Trust, vice-pres. in charge of its foreign work 1925-46.

FREDERICK A. WILLIAMS, former president of Cannon Mills (in the Morgan textile empire).

WILLIAM DRAPER, Secy. of the Army, former vice-pres. of Dillon Read, which had many links to the Japanese monopolies and operates with the Morgan and Rockefeller interests.

TRANSFUSIONS: The Potsdam agreement provided for destruction of the giant Zaibatsu money combines. But as in Germany the money combines (four major, some ten lesser) were strengthened, not destroyed. Chief U.S. firms with ties into Zaibatsu were Morgan's General Electric and Intl. Telephone & Telegraph and Natl. City Bank, and the Mellon-Rockefeller-Kuhn Loeb Westinghouse Electric.

In spring of 1948 **Roy S. Campbell,** pres. of the N.Y. Shipbuilding Corp., was put in charge of economic deconcentration in Japan. This firm is a subsidiary of the Victor Emanuel interests. Emanuel's backers are the Anglo-German-American Schroder banking combine. The Harrimans also have a big interest in N.Y. Shipbuilding Corp.

Early in 1949 the Detroit Banker **Joseph Dodge** was made financial adviser to MacArthur with absolute economic authority. Formerly vice-pres. of General Motors' (Dupont-Morgan) First Natl. Bank of Detroit, Dodge has since 1933 been pres. and director of the Detroit Bank, a real estate and insurance bank in which the Morgans are represented. Before going to Tokyo Dodge served as adviser to Gen. Clay in Germany, to Gen. Marshall at the London Foreign Ministers Conference, to ECA; and as U.S. representative with the rank of Minister on the Austrian Treaty Commission.

MORGAN'S KOREAN BRANCH: The same missions and men who reversed FDR's policy in Japan dictated U.S. policy in Korea. The Johnston Committee, for example, insisted that the South Korean government must import Japanese advisers. Dominant U.S. interest in Korea is held by Morgan's Natl. City Bank.

Natl. City has more foreign branches than all other U.S. banks combined. Its directors include Curtis Calder, Sosthenes Behn and William H. Hoover, presidents of Morgan's Electric Bond & Share, Intl. Telephone & Telegraph and Anaconda Copper; Joseph P. Grace, of the Grace Steamship lines; Roger Milliken, pres. of Deering Milliken, textile factors.

Szpilki, Warsaw

When Japan occupied Korea Natl. City was fiscal agent for the Oriental Development Co., Japanese government company which owned most of the rice and arable lands as well as the industrial wealth. Taken over as reparations by U.S. Military Government, this company was reorganized as the New Korea Co. when the reparations program was scuttled and Natl. City again became fiscal agent, handling all bonds and thus indicating close ties to ownership.

Korea's mineral wealth concentrated in the North was held by the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., party owned by U.S. interests. One of its officials was SAMUEL DOLBEAR, former consulting engineer for a host of mining companies and Dillon Read. Dolbear became mining adviser to the Syngman Rhee government, which promised to regain control for Consolidated Mining of the mineral wealth of the North.

(Continued from preceding page)

visit to the Marine Corps League's convention where he confessed his error, sang "From the Halls" and left amid shouts of "Good boy, Harry."

Perhaps the press was too preoccupied with chuckling over the President's boner to print the facts about Marine Corps publicity. The Marines publish, out of public appropriations, two four-color magazines (**The Leatherneck** and the **Marine Corps Gazette**); station a correspondent with every battalion, in camp, at sea, or in combat; maintain a large staff of rewrite men to angle correspondents' stories for local papers, rewriting each piece with a local boy in the lead. That publicity machine of hundreds of "experts" on the public payroll is largely responsible for keeping the Marines a sacred cow in U.S. political life, potent enough to humble a President.

SPANISH POTATO: The President handled more skilfully a far hotter potato: the loan to Spain. Congress had sent to him the largest appropriations bill in history: $36,153,490,425, including authorization for a loan to Franco of $62,500,000. He signed the bill but said he would not make the loan. He thought it best that Spain get the money through the Import-Export Bank instead. In either case Franco would get the money.

BILLIONS UNLIMITED: On Saturday night the President made a radio-TV appeal for sacrifices and an "all-out effort by everyone" so that the nation could have a "pay-as-you-go defense." Labor would get "harder work and longer hours"; businessmen should voluntarily hold prices down; a "just and

fair excess profits tax" was called desirable. Machinery for rigidly controlling American lives was set in motion, with a board to speed the economy from peace to war under over-all supervision of W. Stuart Symington, head of the National Security Resources Board. Wage and price controls would wait but installment buying would be curtailed at once. Taxes would be increased to pay for war spending which would rise to $30,000,000,000 a year by next June; after that "we shall have to spend much more."

The N.Y. **Times** suggested that Truman was being "less than frank" about the "much more," and that

> . . . for psychological and political reasons the news was to be "broken to the public gradually."

Give This Paper
To A Friend
Keep It Moving!

LABOR

Workers chafe under boloney-&-beans plan

WITH prices galloping far ahead of wages and labor worrying lest it be caught by a sudden wage-freeze, the CIO cost-of-living formula—acclaimed as labor statesmanship when United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther offered it to General Motors—was chafing painfully last week.

The GM five-year contract, used widely in CIO, ties wages to a cost-of-living index, thereby freezing into permanency a relationship that sets prices

far ahead of wages. Homer Ayres of the Midwest Farmer-Labor Alliance had this to say of the formula:

> "It means that if a worker only got enough wages for a boloney-and-bean living standard, with chicken on Christmas, he would still be getting only the boloney and beans five years from now with little means of bettering the condition during the life of the contract, no matter how great the profits of the company."

At the nine struck and closed plants of the Intl. Harvester Co. the issue was plainly drawn on the question of the cost-of-living formula.

WHAT PRICE UNITY: The Farm Equipment workers of UE struck on Aug. 25 after the company reneged on an agreement. The United Auto Workers (CIO), representing maintenance and transport men in the company, had struck when its contract lapsed. FE-UE asked for strike unity and at first the UAW called it "a possibility." Then Gerald Fielde, chairman of FE's Conference Board, asked for a joint strike committee, adding:

> "It is our hope of course, that the UAW will not make the price of unity an escalator clause that would tie wages to the cost of living. We believe in raising the standard of living of our members and not in freezing those standards with cost-of-living gimmicks."

At that point UAW announced the Ford settlement tying wages to cost-of-living—and the UAW in Intl. Harvester withdrew from all strike unity talks. Fielde commented:

> "The collapse of so-called right-wing leadership before Wall Street's demand for a cost-of-living straightjacket on labor parallels their collapse in the fight against Taft-Hartley."

The Ford five-year, cost-of-living contract was voted down by 96% of those at a general membership meeting of Local 900, UAW, representing Lincoln-Mercury workers.

Philip Murray, president of the CIO and the United Steelworkers, said he thought steelworkers ought to get a 20c-an-hour raise this year. A steel executive told the New York **Times** he did not see why steel companies should "contribute to further unstabilizing of the price structure by raising wages now."

Where Murray could go from that point was unclear. Pledged to the war effort, he is very unlikely to strike the nation's key industry. If the companies stick to their guns the President may step in with another fact-finding board which could not decide anything before March. By that time wages may have been frozen.

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CAREY IN TROUBLE: Out on the same limb with his chief, but much more panicky, was CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey. He had been negotiating for his Intl. Union of Electrical Workers amid increasing rancor. During the talks he kept Washington informed, he said, on the sinister aspects of General Electric's continued negotiations with left-wing UE. (UE represents 46,000 workers in 40 plants.)

Chief stumbling block, Carey said, was management's refusal to pay full pension costs. (UE in its negotiations was plugging for a new pension scheme entirely: one that would let the worker take out his share when he left the plant, thereby making it a savings system.)

In New York Carey charged the company was stalling. He called stoppages, then a strike. He called off the strike when the government offered to mediate. But at Lynn, Syracuse and smaller plants elsewhere, some 30,000 workers decided to make it a real strike for wage raises and to retain certain benefits they had had under the old UE contract.

"EVEN THE REDS . . .": Carey tried desperately to stem the strike tide. To workers taking a strike vote at Pittsfield, Mass., he wired:

> Postpone strike action. A strike vote at this time is contrary to order of Federal Mediation Chief Cyrus S. Ching.

In a newspaper ad addressed to Carey, GE complained:

> When you broke with the Communist-led union and formed your own in the CIO the whole nation applauded you. We did not expect what we are witnessing today . . . bringing to a halt vital jet engines, aircraft instruments and other products desperately needed in Korea. . . . Even the red-led union did better in the last strike of this kind. It at least took a scret ballot in 1946.

Carey pleaded for a Presidential fact-finding board to take the matter out of his hands. The government seemed willing to bail him out; the company balked.

POLITICS

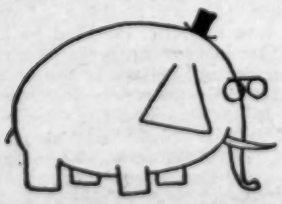
NEW YORK

Peace candidates challenge machines

IN New York State the Democrats chose these candidates for these reasons:

- For governor: Rep. Walter A. Lynch because he is a Catholic of Irish descent. At the convention in Rochester, delegates who in the end nominated him unanimously asked: "Who is he?" He is a loyal protege of Bronx Boss Edward Flynn.
- For senator: Herbert H. Lehman on his Fair Deal record. (With five others he is currently sponsoring a concentration-camp bill.)
- For mayor: State Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, for his record as a New Dealer. According to many, having passed up Acting Mayor Vincent Impelliteri (who will run as an independent) the party had to choose another of Italian descent.

DEWEY, ETC.: To head their ticket the Republicans picked:



PAUL ROSS
For Mayor

- For governor: Incumbent Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, two-time loser for the Presidency—because, according to insiders, the N. Y. city mayoralty election would bring out a large Democratic vote and the party would need its top vote-getter. Dewey keynoted his campaign by declaring N. Y. City to be the "No. 1 target for enemy bombers," hinting at war with Russia in a month.
- For senator: Lt.-Gov. Joseph Rhodes Hanley, because he was plainly miffed when Dewey volunteered to run again and anti-Dewey forces had to be kept loyal to the party.
- For mayor: Edward Corsi, the party's most acceptable labor man, friendly with AFL while he worked as state Industrial Commissioner. To oppose Pecora, he is conveniently of Italian birth.

FULL ALP SLATE: The American Labor Party (see p. 1) nominated these peace and honest-government candidates against the machines:

- For governor: John T. McManus, general manager of NATIONAL GUARDIAN, former president of the N. Y. Newspaper Guild.
- For senator: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, founder of the NAACP and Pan-African Congress, chairman of the Peace Information Center.
- For mayor: Paul L. Ross, former administrative secretary to LaGuardia and O'Dwyer, former city rent commissioner who resigned over 10c-fare issue, chairman of the N. Y. Tenants Council and Town and Village Committee to End Discrimination, leader in fight against Stuyvesant Town jim-crow.

Rounding out the first full slate of state candidates ever nominated by the ALP are: for lt.-governor, Dr. Clementina Paolone, chairman of American Women for Peace and the Italian-American Committee for Peace; for controller, Michael T.

Jiminez, upstate regional director for United Electrical Workers; for attorney general, Leo Linder, economist and expert on health and pension legislation.

CAN'T SWALLOW BOSS RULE: Already far along in his race for re-election, Rep. Vito Marcantonio last week dented the coalition of Democrats, Liberals and Republicans arrayed against him. William J. Bianchi, GOP state senatorial candidate from Marc's district, announced he would work for Marc and accept ALP nomination.

Bianchi, whom the coalition had earlier thought of running against Marc, said he changed his mind "when they shoved Donovan [coalition candidate James J. Donovan] down our throats." He added: "The issue is not communism but home rule."

CLEMENTINA PAOLONE
For Lieut. Governor

MARYLAND

PP fights Ober Law

ON Aug. 19 six candidates of the Progressive Party of Maryland filed their nomination certificates and defied the state's "anti-subversive" law with this declaration:

> The Ober Law is alien to our traditions. This thought-control measure is designed specifically to stifle the voices of those who oppose this drive toward war, discrimination and the shifting of the burden of a war economy to the backs of the people . . . by and for those who benefit from a war economy and the system of segregation. We therefore refuse to sign a so-called loyalty oath which contravenes every basic tenet of democracy and is in flagrant violation of the Constitutions of the U. S. and the State of Maryland.

The Secretary of State refused to accept their papers. The Progressive Party went to court for another legal fight against the law on the ground that it deprived its members of their right to run for office. Last week, when it became clear that no court ruling would be made before the deadline for filing, four of the six candidates signed the oath

> . . . with deep regret and revulsion, without compromising our principled position against the Ober Law and the affidavit which becomes a device to keep us off the ballot and thereby prevents us from bringing our peace program to the people.

The two who didn't sign, Louis Shub, candidate for governor, and Thelma Gerende, candidate for Congress, would carry the brunt of the court fight against the law itself. But all six were joined in the legal action to force the Secy. of State to accept their certificates of nomination without the oath.

GANG-UP IN ILLINOIS: A Republican judge gave Illinois' Democratic regime a boost when he refused to order the electoral board to certify the Progressive Party's nominating petitions on a challenge from the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Instead he gave the Democrats 20 days to file an answer, by which time it would be too late for Progressives to get on the ballot. Sidney L. Ordower, PP senatorial candidate, denounced the "collusion between the Republicans and Democrats" and said:

> "We are getting a foretaste in Illinois of the insidious police-state bills and how they would operate against political and national minorities."

Only PP candidate now on the ballot is Sam Parks, Negro packinghouse worker running for Congress in Chicago's First District. Ordower said his party's efforts would be concentrated on Parks' candidacy if the move to bar the state-wide ticket succeeded.

BENSON IN PA.: Pennsylvania's Progressive Party will launch its election campaign on Sept. 18 with a mass meeting in Philadelphia to be addressed by Elmer Benson, the party's national chairman. Mrs. Lillian Narins, candidate for the U. S. Senate, and Mrs. Josephine Hughes, candidate for State Representative, will speak. "This meeting," said Mrs. Narins, "will assert and establish the Progressive Party's right to speak for peace in this period."

JOHN T. McMANUS
For Governor

KENTUCKY CHOOSES: The Progressive Party of Kentucky summoned a conference in Louisville on Sept. 10, to elect officers for a new state organization and to designate its members of the party's national committee which will meet next in Chicago on Sept. 16 and 17.

FOR HARMONY IN INDIANA: The PP of Indiana announced it would concentrate in the November elections on candidates for local office in Marion (Indianapolis) and Lake (Hammond) counties. Petitions were filed for three candidates in both counties. The party issued a statement deploring U.S. intervention in "what is primarily a Korean civil war," and undertaking to build a grass roots organization in Indiana to "maintain peace and harmony."

TWO IN MONTANA: Chester L. Kinsey for Congress and Lawrence L. Price for State Railroad and Public Service Commissioner will be the November PP candidates in Montana. Though they faced no contest in recent primaries, the two received 12% of the vote cast in one rural county, tallied in five others more than the 1948 vote for Henry Wallace. Their platform, "recognizing that domestic reform cannot be achieved in a war economy," is peace, outlawing of A- and H-bombs, strengthening of UN, Taft-Hartley repeal, FEPC and the original Brannan farm plan, defeat of the Mundt-Nixon bill and return of the government from big business and the military to the people.

WASHINGTON NOMINATES: PP candidates in the state of Washington were to be nominated at a convention in Seattle Sept. 12. A recent state board executive committee meeting supported ILWU leader Harry Bridges and demanded Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrah's resignation for his attempt to revoke Bridges' bail; denounced Secy. of State Earl Coe for his unconstitutional attempt to bar the Communist Party from the state ballot.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETS: The Progressive Party's national committee meeting was set for Sept. 16 and 17 at the party's Illinois headquarters, 170 W. Washington St. in Chicago. The seven-point agenda includes reports from the states on the 1950 election campaign and a statement of national policy, the fight for peace, preservation of civil liberies against "anti-subversive" legislation, and defense of economic interests of the people.

Florida: FCC flouted

Florida's independent write-in candidate for the U. S. Senate, Stetson Kennedy, running on a "peace and equality" platform, last week demanded federal action against seven Jack-

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sonville radio stations which have banned him from the air. He charged them with cancellations, censorship, refusal to answer requests for time, and discrimination in favor of Democratic nominee George Smathers, all in violation of Federal Communications Commission rulings. Said Kennedy:

"Unless the FCC takes immediate and effective steps to enforce the Federal Communications Act in my case, the U. S. ought to at least give democracy a decent burial by frankly suspending all elections for the duration."

Late last week the FCC asked for full details and documentation of Kennedy's charges.

Boost the National Guardian —the Peace Paper!

Nazi-model South Africa defies UN

THE regime of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan had what the N. Y. Times called "a clean sweep" in elections held last month in South West Africa. The Nationalists won all six seats.

This is how "clean" the sweep was. The "elections" were held in blunt defiance of the UN and as a device for grabbing a vast territory which does not belong to South Africa.

Only the whites, one-tenth of South West Africa's 300,000 population, could vote. Native South West Africans are to be "represented" by one senator, a European, appointed by the Governor. "Representation" of the Etosha constituency is typical. It is 300 miles long, 50 miles wide; among its large population are four Europeans who will constitute the whole electorate.

Malan's Nationalist party campaigned on a platform of apartheid (jimcrow) "Christian nalionalism" and defiance of the UN. Speaking in Keetmanshoop, South West Africa, Malan complained: "The United Nations wants to thrust down our throats its ideology of equality. . . ."

"OH LORD": This is the background: After World War I South Africa was awarded a League of Nations mandate over the former German colony of South West Africa. South Africa has run the territory ever since, accountable to no one. In 1946 she tried to annex it outright but was balked by UN protests. The UN has asked for reports on the territory and on three occasions asked South Africa to give the territory trusteeship status.

Malan has refused. The UN General Assembly referred the case to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, which last June ruled that South Africa need not grant trusteeship status but would have to submit reports to the UN and could not, without UN approval, change the territory's status. Malan's answer was to annex the country by means of "elections."

The Hereros, a pastoral tribe and one of the largest in the territory, sent this prayer to the UN some time ago: "Oh Lord, help us who roam about." South West Africa has been on the Assembly agenda for several years. Its inhabitants are still waiting for action.

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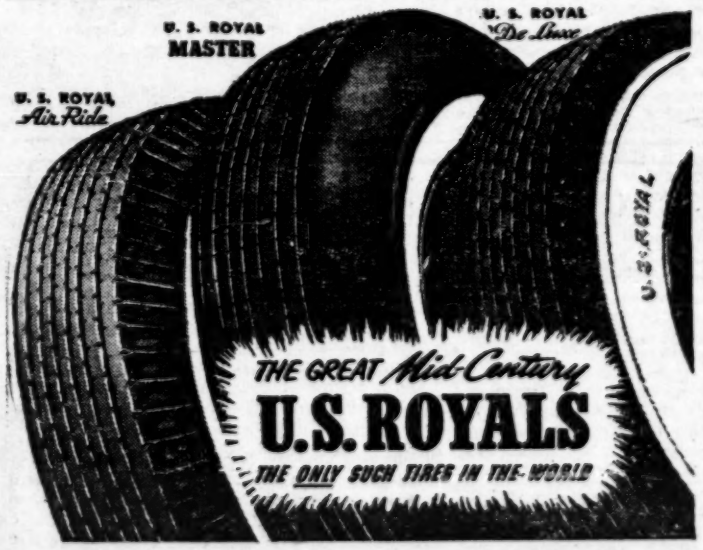

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY ELECTION RALLY. Paul Robeson, Fred Stover, Sidney Ordower, Sam Parks, Sat., Sept. 16, 8:30 p.m. Arcade Ballroom, 35th & State Adm. $1.

PRICE CONTROLS NOW! Attend 48th Ward PP Forum. Speaker: Grace D. Clark, candidate for State Senate. Tues. Sept. 19, 8 p.m. No. Side Evangelical Church, 1527 W. Edgewater.

HEAR JESSICA SMITH, editor Soviet Russia Today, speak on "The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in the World Today," Fri., Sept. 22, 8 p.m., Curtis Hall, 410 S. Michigan. Tickets 60c & $1 (tax incl.) Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 68 W. Washington St. Phone: AN 3-1878.

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"No," says Hal Draper, editor of Labor Action
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JOSEPHINE HUGHES, candidate for State Legislature
MON., SEPT. 18, 8:15 p.m. Admission 25c (tax inc.)
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A tale of two inquisitions

THE Star Chamber aspects displayed by certain Congressional committee investigators will be deplored by the American Bar generally. The public has witnessed confusing exhibitions of violent and passionate temper, appeals to popular or minority prejudices, inciting of deep-seated hatreds, and the imputing of sinister and perverted motives. Such displays are among the techniques used by pettifogging demagogues. Charges and criticisms that are unreasoned, hateful and malicious will only convince the shallow-minded, the prejudiced and the perverse. Such tactics are condemned by the great body of sober-minded Americans.

It gives lawyers an uneasy feeling to realize that a man's good name may be filched from him, his reputation attacked in the most opprobrious terms, and yet that he will be denied an opportunity to put into the Committee's record any evidence to refute those charges. The result is that a cautious man may be cowed into silence. This is censorship of unpopular ideas by the majority through the use of intimidation and the threat of public castigation.

It is even more disrupting to see contempt charges predicated upon a refusal by a witness, under subpoena, to answer a question on the ground that it may incriminate him. This raises the shadow of an inquisition. Americans have never approved of Torquemada's tactics.

The price of free speech is that we shall hear unpopular as well as popular truth. If speech is to be free, men must be left free to speak slander and falsehood; free to give vent to malicious and emotional feelings for political and propagandist purposes. In the absence of a clear and present danger, the remedy provided by the law of defamation has in the past been considered adequate. A democracy is based on the assumption that the people are capable, after hearing all sides, of sorting the wheat of truth from the chaff of error. If the test of truth is its ability to get itself accepted in the competition of the market place of ideas, truth must expect to be jostled about in that marketplace by defamation, exageration, falsehood and propaganda. Truth will be tough enough to survive the jostling.

—**American Bar Assn. Journal**, June, 1950, commenting on the Supreme Court affirmation of Communist Party Gen. Secy. Eugene Dennis' conviction for contempt of the Un-American Activities Committee.

IN ordinary crimes a judge was usually certain that an offense had been committed before he undertook to prosecute a prisoner accused of murder or theft. In many cases however, the inquisitor could have no assurance that there had been any crime. A man might be reasonably suspected, he might have been seen conversing with those subsequently proved to be heretics, he might have given them alms or other assistance, he might even have attended a meeting of heretics, and yet be thoroughly orthodox at heart; or he might be a bitter heretic and yet have given no outward sign.

His own assertion of orthodoxy, his willingness to subscribe to the faith of Rome, went for nothing, for experience had proved that most heretics were willing to subscribe to anything and that they had been trained by persecution to conceal their beliefs under the mark of rigid orthodoxy. Confession of heresy thus became a matter of vital importance, and no effort was deemed too great, no means too repulsive to secure it.

This became the center of the inquisitorial process, and it is deserving of detailed consideration not only because it formed the basis of procedure in the Holy Office, but also because of the vast and deplorable influence it exercised for five centuries on the whole judicial system of continental Europe.

...That spies should play a prominent part in such a system was inevitable. The trusty agents who were admitted to the prisoner's cell were instructed to lead him gradually from one confession to another until they should gain sufficient evidence to incriminate him without his realizing it. Converted heretics, we are told, were very useful in this business. One would be sent to visit him and say that he had only pretended conversion through fear, and after repeated visits overstay his time and be locked up. Confidential talk would follow in the darkness while witnesses with a notary were crouching within earshot to take down all that might fall from the lips of the unconscious victims. . . . These artifices were diversified with appeals to force....

—**A History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages**, by Henry C. Lea (Macmillan, 1922).

DOLLAR STRETCHER

Converting Fur Coats

FOR conversion of old fur coats into fur-lined cloth coats stores charge anywhere from $60 to $100, including the cloth for the new coat. In these days of high fur prices it's a worthwhile thing to do, but because of the wide variation in prices it pays to shop more than one store to get an estimate. There have been instances of stores offering the top quality of cloth at $85. You may even find satisfactory-enough material and styling in the $65 bracket.

Be sure your old fur coat is satisfactory for the job before you spend the money. Fur that is too brittle won't make a satisfactory liner. Some furs, such as caracul, are too weak in any case for conversion, since the furs must be renailed and reshaped for the new cloth body. You'll find the more reliable fur departments are comparatively fussy about which coats they'll accept for conversion, and will insist on opening the lining to inspect the fur. It's not wise to try to add fur to a short coat to make it longer; it generally won't match.

If you expect to get a matching skirt, better buy the fabric from the same bolt you select for the coat body—at the same time. Even bolts of the same material vary in shade. The skirt is a good investment; with the coat you have a versatile cold-weather costume.

Saving on Upholstered Furniture

With living-room pieces costlier this fall, sofas and chairs bought "in the muslin" are a wiser choice than ever. Many people waste good money buying chairs and sofas covered in expensive decorative fabrics **which are then hidden under slip covers.** Slipcovers are now used all-year round; the smart idea is to eliminate the upholstery fabric, which is a large part of the cost of a chair, and get the slipcover from the start.

Not all stores sell furniture in the muslin. In that case, the best idea is to get the piece you want covered in the lowest-priced upholstery fabric available. In all cases, however, make sure the fabric is firm enough, or the muslin heavy enough, to keep the upholstery (springs and filling) in place.

Vinyl plastic coverings have many advantages, especially for families with children. But many complaints have been received on such pieces from people who bought them in recent years. They are apt to tear if the manufacturer has used thin plastic. In buying plastic-covered furniture, try to get assurance that the covering is the heavy 20 or 22-gauge, not the fragile 12-gauge—or some assurance that the covering is the heavy grade. Buying deep-coil upholstery covered with vinyl plastic is risky. Safest plastic-covered pieces are those upholstered with the flat crimped-wire springs, which put less stress on the covering. Otherwise plastic-**coated** fabric may be preferable to vinyl plastic.

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